

CHARGES FRAUD TO AID T. R. HERE

Mills Tells Committee of Voting in Alphabetical Order.

WHITMAN HAS FACTS

Witness Says Many of Alleged Voters Had Moved Away.

CRANE MAKES A DENIAL

Munsey Writer Says MacVeagh Told Him About Morgan Telephone Incident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Specific charges of corruption in the Eighth Assembly district of New York county in the primaries were laid at the doors of the Roosevelt managers to-day by Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the Republican county committee of New York county.

The charges had been laid before District Attorney Whitman, the witness said. Documentary evidence tending to prove the frauds were introduced in evidence by Mr. Mills.

The disclosures opened a new line of inquiry and it is likely that witnesses will be called from New York to testify. The poll book of the Fourth election district in the Eighth Assembly district was put in evidence by Mr. Mills.

It disclosed the fact that the alleged voters, all of whom were recorded for Roosevelt, had cast their votes in alphabetical order, which, Mr. Mills suggested, raised a strong presumption that the names had been copied from the published list in the City Record and an equal number of Roosevelt votes put into the ballot box.

More than a sixth of those alleged to have voted in alphabetical order for Roosevelt had moved out of the district or had died before the election. One man recorded as voting in the hospital election day "having his leg amputated," said Mr. Mills.

The witness declared that the Republican primaries as far as the Taft managers were involved were as clean as any election ever held in New York county. He charged that Louis Friedel, captain of one of the election districts in the Eighth Assembly district, had deserted President Taft on primary election day. Samuel S. Koenig, county chairman, learning of the fact, called up Friedel, who denied that he had swung to Roosevelt. The returns from the district, however, showed a unanimous vote for the Roosevelt electors and subsequently Friedel was given an appointment in Comptroller Prendergast's office.

"Your testimony indicates gross corruption," suggested Senator Pomeroy. "That is the only inference to be drawn from the results," replied Mr. Mills.

Forced to Reply to Hooker.

The witness declared that he had been forced to make the disclosures by the repeated and persistent charges by Elton H. Hooker, treasurer of the Roosevelt committee, and Judge Charles H. Duell, manager of Roosevelt's campaign in New York county, that the Taft managers had been guilty of frauds. Mr. Mills estimated the total expenditure made by the Taft managers in the New York county primaries to be a sum not exceeding \$24,000 and probably only about \$22,000, which is less than half the amount spent by the Roosevelt managers, according to the official statement of E. H. Hooker, treasurer of the Roosevelt committee.

Five other witnesses were examined by the Senate committee to-day. The committee was in session an hour and a half this morning and Mr. Mills, who was the only witness called in the afternoon, was on the stand about an hour. Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, and Judson C. Welliver, a writer for Frank A. Munsey's magazines and newspapers, were heard. Mr. Russell was called to testify to an incident which he related in the opening speech of his campaign in New York, which involved J. P. Morgan and Wayne MacVeagh. He was reported to have said that Mr. MacVeagh was in J. P. Morgan's office just before the election in 1904 when the telephone rang, and after Mr. Morgan had responded he told Mr. MacVeagh that "that blank, blank man in the White House" was going to be his campaign fund. "When he was on the witness stand a few days ago," Mr. Morgan said that the story was "made out of whole cloth."

Told by Magazine Writer.

Questioned to-day concerning it, Mr. Russell declared that the newspapers had "embellished" it, but he admitted that the incident substantially as stated had been told by Wayne MacVeagh to a writer on *Hampton's Magazine*.

"Who was the representative of the magazine?" inquired Senator Clapp.

"I am sorry the committee asked me that question, for I am certain that if I give his name it will injure him in his present employment as a writer and may lose him his position."

Senator Clapp whispered to his associates and asked Mr. Russell why he believed that a revelation of the name of the writer would deprive him of his present employment.

"Because he told me it would," replied Mr. Russell. "Of course if the committee presses me for the name I will have to give it."

The committee decided to "press" and Mr. Russell said:

"Well, his name is Judson C. Welliver."

Mr. Welliver was sitting at the reporters' table. As soon as Mr. Russell's testimony was concluded Welliver came forward and asked Chairman Clapp to call him to the stand.

He disclaimed any fear of losing his job. He intimated that he had no fear of incurring the wrath of Mr. Munsey. He told his version of the MacVeagh incident. He had written an article for *Hampton's Magazine* on Roosevelt. It was not particularly complimentary. Mr. MacVeagh after reading the article invited the witness to visit him.

MacVeagh Lost Love for Colonel.

"I spent the better part of one afternoon in Mr. MacVeagh's country home near Philadelphia," said Welliver. "Mr. Mac-

Veagh gave me the impression quite clearly that while he had once been an admirer of Roosevelt he had changed his mind concerning the Colonel."

Then Mr. MacVeagh related the story, according to the witness. Mr. Morgan after answering the telephone call told Mr. MacVeagh with impatience that E. H. Harriman had gone down to the White House and had dinner with Roosevelt. He had undertaken to raise \$250,000 more for Roosevelt's campaign fund. Mr. Harriman told Mr. Morgan he (Harriman) had given \$50,000 and expected Mr. Morgan to give a like amount. Mr. Morgan said it was not needed and was irritated at Mr. Harriman but told Mr. MacVeagh he would probably have to give it.

Mr. Russell had testified that he had written to Mr. MacVeagh for a verification. He got a cordial reply, he said, but no denial of the Morgan incident. It appeared from the testimony of both Messrs. Russell and Welliver that the MacVeagh story was reduced to writing and put in the records in the office of *Hampton's Magazine*, but had been lost.

Crane Denies \$70,000 Story.

Charles F. Crane of Chicago, another witness of the morning, made a square denial of the story told by Mr. Hooker, who said that Mr. Crane told him that he had contributed \$70,000 each to the pre-convention campaigns of La Follette and Wilson and was still giving up at the rate of \$1,000 a week for each.

Mr. Crane submitted a statement showing gifts to the La Follette fund aggregating \$20,084 and to the Wilson fund of \$1,000.

"Did the contributions you made to Senator La Follette and Gov. Wilson comprise all of your contributions this year or did you give to other candidates for President?" inquired Senator Pomeroy.

"I was invited by Mr. Hooker to contribute to a third candidate, but declined," replied Mr. Crane with a smile.

Mr. Mills showed considerable feeling in testifying before the committee in regard to the charge recently made by Treasurer Hooker of the Roosevelt organization that 3,000 votes cast for Roosevelt in the primary in New York county never were counted. Mr. Mills pointed out that the polls in that primary contest were fully manned by Roosevelt watchers.

Then Mr. Mills referred specifically to the Eighth Assembly district.

About Eighth Assembly District.

"On March 25," said he, "some one called up Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican county committee, and informed him that one of his district leaders, the Eighth Assembly district, Mr. Louis Friedel, had sold out to the Roosevelt people. Koenig called up Friedel on the telephone and put the proposition up to him perfectly straight. Friedel denied it, said he was acting on behalf of Mr. Taft and would continue to be loyal."

"We took his word for it. The Eighth Assembly district was one of the two, and only two districts to go for Roosevelt. The other one was the Seventh Assembly district, where there was a factional fight, where there were three tickets in the field and where Roosevelt's delegates appeared on two."

"The vote in the Eighth Assembly district shows some extraordinary figures, which can only be explained when we remember that the people who were supposed to look after the Taft interests were under the direction of Mr. Friedel and did not look after the Taft interests and that the Roosevelt people probably did not have any watchers there at all in view of the fact that they knew Mr. Friedel would look after their interests."

"In a district in which 1,284 voters were entitled to vote as of 1905, went to the polls and voted, which is a higher percentage than ever was cast in any primary election in New York county at any time. The figures are all the more extraordinary because the Eighth Assembly district is in two Congress districts, the Twelfth and the Fifteenth. In the Twelfth Congress district there was a contest. The delegates to the national convention were the same on both tickets, though it is noteworthy that both gentlemen, Judge Murray and Mr. March, voted for Col. Roosevelt."

"In the Twelfth Congress district the delegates were J. Van V. O'Leary and Alexander Wolf on the Taft ticket and Greenbaum and Bloomingdale on the Roosevelt ticket. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth election districts of the Eighth Assembly district are in the Twelfth Congress district."

"It is to the figures in these six election districts that I want to call the committee's particular attention. The six election districts in the Twelfth Congress district in which there was a contest."

"In the First Election district ninety-eight names were returned as voting. There was a subsequent investigation made by us which showed that twenty of these people had not voted or had moved from the district."

"In the Second Election district ninety-three were returned as having voted and of this number fifty-five either did not vote or else they had moved from the district."

Taft Alternates Got Votes.

"In the Third Election district no votes were cast for the Taft delegates, although the Taft alternates received exactly the same vote as the Roosevelt delegates. This is accounted for by the fact that one of Mr. Friedel's friends was one of the Taft alternates."

He then told of similar instances in other districts.

"I submit for your investigation a duplicate of the poll book of the Fourth election district of the Eighth Assembly district, which was returned in that district the votes cast practically every one of them, with few exceptions, was cast in alphabetical order."

"A glance at the City Record, published in New York, will show that the names in the poll book practically correspond with the names in the City Record in the order in which they are published."

The committee members were interested in these disclosures, but Senator Clapp looked skeptical.

"Do not want you gentlemen to believe for one minute that I am insinuating that Judge Duell or Mr. Hooker knew of these things," he said, "but they put out this invention campaign in New York county in charge of some gentlemen who only knew the one kind of politics, and to that extent they were responsible."

"Where these gentlemen of high ideals on whom that responsibility was placed?" asked Senator Pomeroy with a smile.

"I am sorry, well, I don't want to mention their names," said Mr. Mills. "I do not want to go into that, but I will say that it was commonly reported to me during the two weeks preceding the primaries that one of the Republican leaders who had gone over to Mr. Roosevelt, and did it openly, was handling a large fund for the practical purposes of the campaign."

"Who was that man?" asked Chairman Clapp.

"William Halpin of the Seventh Assembly district," was the reply.

"I have looked up," added Mr. Mills, "through with interest the report filed by the Roosevelt committee and I find that Mr. Halpin's name is not mentioned once, so evidently my informant were mistaken. I have been informed on credible authority that in the Sixth Assembly district, which has sixteen election districts, a sum of \$500 was given out for election day purposes, and that sum of \$500, as far as I can see, has not been reported."

"Who was your informant in that respect?" asked Clapp.

"Mr. Koenig was my informant. The man who received this money is Samuel Aronowitz. He received a slip from Mr. Halpin and presented it at the headquarters and received in return for the slip \$500 to be expended in the Sixth Assembly district, for election day expenses."

It was at this point that Senator Pomeroy observed that it was apparent that there had been some of the kind of corruption in some of the districts and Mr. Mills replied that the facts, especially

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This 42nd Street section is fast superseding in prominence all other locations in New York City. The great publicity which will be given to the new Grand Central Terminal, Biltmore Hotel, and the new department store of Stern Bros., which will adjoin Aeolian Hall, will at once identify this section of New York in the minds of people of the entire country, while the particular advertising for Aeolian Hall alone, makes it destined to become the most widely advertised building in the United States. This is an important consideration, and if you decide to make your business home in Aeolian Hall, you will experience no difficulty in making known where you can be found.

Every Room an Outside Room

There are only outside rooms in Aeolian Hall. In front of the building is Bryant Park, which means a maximum of light, air and sunshine. Adjoining the building on the West, the new Stern Bros. department store will rise only seven stories, so that the outlook above this point will be absolutely unobstructed. The same is true of the East side of the building and also the front of the building facing on 43rd Street.

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in the Eighth Assembly district, were open to no other interpretation.

"Have you made a report of these facts to the District Attorney?" asked Senator Pomeroy.

"I believe they have been," said Mr. Mills. "But election crimes in New York are not reported."

"The facts stated by you," said Mr. Pomeroy, "certainly justify a very rigid investigation and if the facts as stated by Mr. Roosevelt's representatives here are true they ought to be rigidly examined."

\$5,500 Advertising Contract.

In the four minutes that Louis C. Hammerling of New York was on the witness stand he told the committee that the only record of the expenditures in behalf of President Taft's reelection and offered in evidence a copy of what purported to be a letter and contract sent out by Mr. Hammerling to foreign newspapers.

Senator Clapp advised the witnesses that the committee had refused to permit Mr. Dixon to put these matters in the record and that the only part of this year's campaign over which the committee had jurisdiction was the pre-convention campaign.

Ormsby McHarg, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, William B. McKinley, President Taft's pre-convention manager; ex-Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia and Matthew Hale, Roosevelt manager in Massachusetts, will testify to-morrow. John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company will appear on the stand again on Thursday and will answer Roosevelt's testimony.

HARRIMAN LETTERS LOST.

Turn Up Later in Batch Sent to C. N. Bliss, Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Clapp committee was thrown into some what of a panic yesterday by the discovery that a large part of the original correspondence that passed between Col. Roosevelt and E. H. Harriman had been lost.

C. C. Tegothoff, secretary to Mr. Harriman, had left the correspondence with the committee after he had been served with a subpoena. The clerk of the committee thought he had forwarded the original copies to Mr. Tegothoff after the committee had concluded its use of them.

Mr. Tegothoff insisted that more than half of the letters were missing, including the original of the Harriman letters to Sidney Webster.

Senator Clapp's secretary then recalled that he had returned the correspondence to Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., under registered letter postage and he occurred to him that he might have included by mistake some of the Harriman letters sub-

mitted to the committee about the same time. He wired to Mr. Bliss.

A prompt reply came back that Mr. Bliss had a bunch of the Harriman letters and was wondering why he had them.

FRIEDEL IS UNCONCERNED.

Says Election Inspectors Must Answer If There Was Fraud.

Louis F. Friedel was until four weeks ago Republican leader of the Eighth Assembly district. Since August 1 he has been in the Department of Revenue Collection of Comptroller Prendergast's office. Last night he was shown a copy of Ogden Mills' testimony at Washington in which it was said that the ballot boxes in his district were stuffed for Roosevelt at the primaries last spring. Mr. Friedel failed to see just how the testimony affected him.

"Of course a poll book which shows that the votes had been cast in alphabetical order would be significant," he said. "But I know nothing of that; I was not an election inspector. Why, the election was so quiet that I didn't even visit half the polling places. The election inspectors are the ones who must answer that charge if there are any grounds for it."

"The statement that I received my job here as a result of my work for Roosevelt and Prendergast is absurd. Why, I haven't even seen Prendergast since I heard him speak at the corner of Orchard and Grand streets when Timson was running for Governor. I have been wanting to get a job here for three years and the mere fact that I got it only last August means nothing at all."

When asked who the election inspectors were Mr. Friedel said that he knew they were good, staunch Republicans, but with forty inspectors in the district it was impossible for him to name the men who had acted in the Fourth.

"Why, even if the ballot boxes were stuffed," he continued, "as they were not, as far as my knowledge goes, no one would be crude enough to copy names from the City Record in alphabetical order."

"If they want to start an election investigation let them go over to Sam Koenig's district, for instance. The Roosevelt sentiment there is as strong as it is in my district, but Taft received an overwhelming majority. There are other districts too where the same thing happened. I never heard of any offer to any district captain to throw his district from Taft to Roosevelt for \$100 or any other sum."

A few weeks ago differences arose in the Eighth Assembly district and Friedel was ousted by Louis Jacobson, the present leader. A reporter for THE SUN found Jacobson with several of his captains at the district headquarters on Orchard street last night and all were greatly interested in the testimony of Mr. Mills.

Mr. Jacobson said that as he had been leader but a short time and had not been directly connected with the primaries last spring there was but little that he could say on the charge that the poll books were illegal.

"I have never known of such a bid-

outrage in all my political career, but I think it very possible that such a thing could have been done by an election inspector," he remarked. "I will start an investigation at once."

When asked if he thought that these ex-leader Friedel was implicated in this deal he merely commented:

"I wouldn't make a direct statement, but Friedel has that job with Prendergast that he has wanted for a long time."

Jacobson said that he had no definite information concerning the charge that Roosevelt money had been freely offered in his district.

"Nobody approached me as I was not leader at the time," he said, "but I heard from reliable sources that there was as much as \$2,000 to \$3,000 placed at the disposal of various district leaders to get Roosevelt votes. I have no doubt but that in many cases it was taken and pocketed by the leaders."

Mr. Jacobson hinted at crooked primaries in both the Second and Fourth districts but hastened to add that of course he had no definite information.

TO HEAR M'COMBS MONDAY.

Clapp Committee Sends Call to William F. McCombs, Democratic National Chairman.

William F. McCombs, Democratic national chairman, got word from Washington yesterday that he would be expected to report on Monday before the Clapp committee as to his management of Woodrow Wilson's pre-convention campaign.

Mr. McCombs believes that he will be well enough to present the report in person.

NO ANSWER FROM HOOKER.

His \$70,000 Story Was Full and Explicit, He Comments.

Elton H. Hooker, treasurer of the Progressive party, was asked at the New York headquarters yesterday if he could explain the discrepancy between his statement that Charles R. Crane gave \$70,000 to the La Follette fund and Mr. Crane's testimony that the amount was about \$27,000. Mr. Hooker said:

"I have nothing to add to my testimony in Washington, which was quite full and explicit. I personally do not feel any responsibility for the apparent discrepancy in the figures."

ALL SUNDAY EGGS FOR CHURCH.

Unreconciled Hens Unwillingly Serve Good Cause.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The women of the Ellendale Methodist Church of Ellendale, Del., have agreed to contribute every egg laid on Sunday on their farms toward paying off the church debt.

A large amount was raised yesterday in this manner, the eggs being purchased by a produce dealer. As soon as the present debt is paid the women intend to continue to raise money by this method to make needed improvements to the church and parsonage.

BACK TO THE MILLS AFTER DEMONSTRATION STRIKE

Only About 500 in Lawrence Fail to Get Their Old Places.

ONE SMALL NEW STRIKE

Weeding Out at the Wood Mill—Matter of Bail for Ettor and Others Goes Over.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 7.—With the exception of about 500 operatives all the 1,500 or 2,000 mill workers who did not get their places back last Tuesday morning at the expiration of the twenty-four hour "demonstration strike" found their old jobs waiting for them this morning.

The half thousand probably include many of the "undesirables" that the mill agents would like to get rid of. Some, if not all of them, were participants in the disorder within the mills when a small strike occurred a week ago Thursday, while others are young men who took leading parts in the effort to force all the workers to join the twenty-four strike a week ago to-day.

At the Wood mill several employees whom the management do not care to have working were discharged this morning, and this resulted in a strike of about fifty Italians in the coming room. The strikers marched to the local I. W. W. headquarters in Lexington and sent to the national headquarters for a speaker.

Carlo Tresca, accompanied by five Italians as a bodyguard, went to them.

William D. Hayward to-day denied that he had posed for a picture printed on Saturday in a Boston newspaper showing him with an American flag thrown over his shoulders. He indignantly said that he had not placed an American flag over his shoulders, nor had any photographer taken a picture of him in that way.

"I won't wear the American flag at the dictation of any corrupt politician," he said, "whose citizenship is in question."

Mayor Scanlon to-day began using stationery on which appeared embossed American flags. He went on to do so in his official business until Thanksgiving day.

A meeting of the committee planning Saturday's patriotic parade was held to-night in the City Hall. The question of the parade singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," as they march through the streets was discussed.

In the police court to-day Judge Mahoney sentenced Nood Marks to nine

months in the House of Correction for assault upon Napoleon Demaris by putting him from an electric car on the morning of the protest strike last Monday. Referring to the case Judge Mahoney said:

"Men like the defendant were all right until the carpet baggers came here and then trouble began."

Maria entered an appeal and bail was fixed at \$1,500.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 7.—After conference among counsel for Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, District Attorney Atwill of Essex county and Judge Quinn in the court house to-day the matter of hearing arguments on a motion to admit the three men to bail was put over until to-morrow.

Before the opening of the court this morning District Attorney Atwill received the following telegram from Portland, Ore.:

District Attorney at Salem: A red tidal wave of 3,000 strong bears greetings from Portland, Ore., pledges moral, financial and if necessary physical support to better do the prison walls so that our fellow workers, Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, shall be freed immediately, is the combined resolution of Socialists and Industrial workers of Portland.

The District Attorney says he is getting so many such letters and telegrams that he pays no attention to them.

Local unions in a number of trades in this city received yesterday copies of a call issued by the Industrial Workers of the World, printed in red letters, for a national strike if Ettor and Giovannitti are convicted. The call says:

Strike to free Ettor and Giovannitti if the capitalist court convicts them. Tie up the industries. Tie up the country. The real accessories before the fact, to murder, are capitalist dynamiters. The vital statistics of Lawrence show that the average life of its manufacturers is fifty-nine years and the average life of its textile operators is thirty-nine years. The manufacturers live on an average nineteen years longer than do the workers who produce all wealth.

\$100 FINE FOR CHIN SAM.

"Bad" Chinaman Confesses He Sold Opium to His Countrymen.

Chin Sam, rogue's gallery Chinaman, who is known to the police as a bad man, was fined \$100 for selling opium by Judge Mayer in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday.

Sam is believed by the customs officials to be the leader of a band of opium smugglers that makes its headquarters in Chinatown. He pleaded guilty to two separate indictments for violating the Federal smoking opium exclusion law. Judge Mayer suspended sentence for five years on the charge embodied in the second indictment.

Three days after Sam was arrested for selling opium in a Chinese restaurant at 94 Third avenue in September, 1911, Wong Ben Yung was found murdered in the bedroom above his chop suey establishment at 56 West 125th street. The customs authorities admitted that Yung had been one of the Government's most valuable spies in the work of running down opium smugglers.